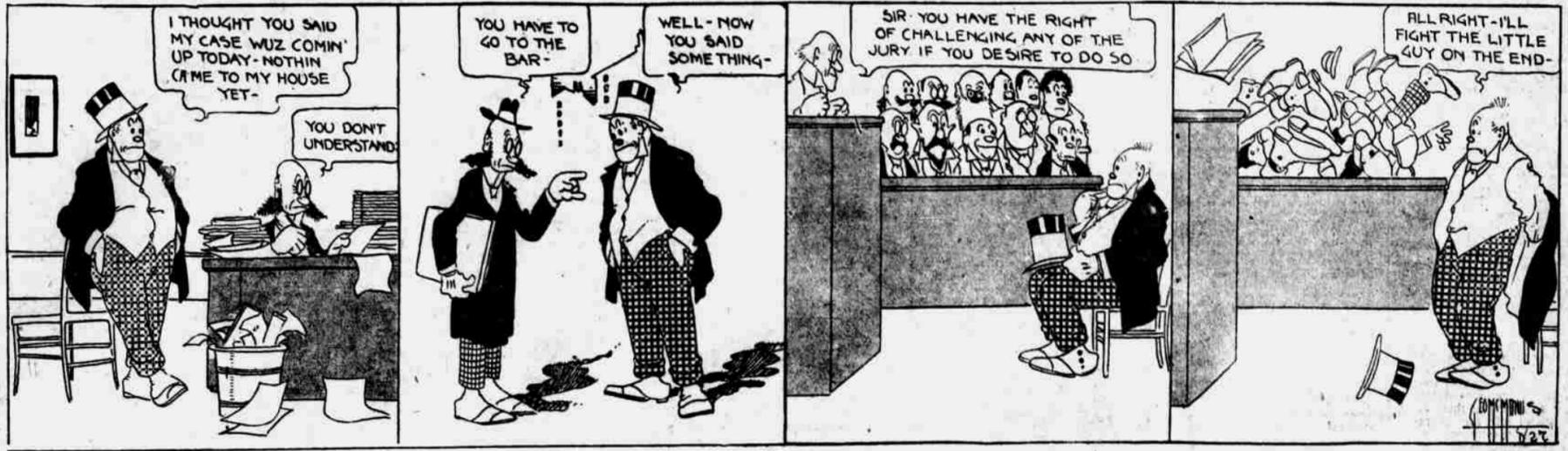


BRINGING UP FATHER

Drawn for The Bee by George McManus



TWO WESTERN MEN ON CAMP'S ELEVEN

Boston of Minnesota and Harley of Ohio Given All-American Honors by Collier's.

POLLARD GETS A PLACE

Boston of Minnesota and Harley of Ohio were given places on the All-American team by Walter Camp, football expert, writing for the current issue of Collier's.

Every season there are certain marked developments in football play. Last year the run from kick formation came to its own and proved the strongest feature of the attack.

In several cases this year it was shown, however, that this formation must have connected with it the threat of the forward pass and the kick.

In case the last man in the back field is known to be a runner only it naturally simplifies the problem for the defense quite materially.

The most marked feature of this season's development was, however, the various methods of thinning the defensive line—that is, forcing the secondary defense back, by the threat of forward passing and kicking from close formation, and, at the same time, by formations and shifts in the back field, compelling the men playing on the forward line of defense to separate farther from each other and thus make thrusting and plunging plays more effective.

The University of Pittsburgh, under Warner, showed the simplest method of doing this by means of formations of the back field. They were not complicated, and they involved the principle of the direct pass.

Colgate under Bankart used a somewhat more complicated method of quick shifts from regular formation with tandem, and a pass through the quarter out for a line plunge on tackle like that of Huntington's day.

Brown, under Robinson, used splits in the line and also quick shifts and developed the best kind of attack to get a star like Pollard loose.

Minnesota accomplished similar results, through rapid shift plays, the taking of linemen back into the back field and then "hepping" them up into the line of scrimmage, thus putting enormous pressure suddenly upon the predetermined spot.

Washington and Jefferson had the most effective forward passing, and in McCright one of the best men to make the pass.

The best individual defense was developed by Yale in its two final games. This defense, practically stalling the Harvard attack—at a time which had formerly been very effective.

The conclusions of the season on this point would indicate that no team has yet introduced a sufficiently elastic system to meet all attacks, and there will probably follow more experiments in the placing of the secondary men in the attempt to cover a greater range and to anticipate the play of the attack. This will be most marked in the endeavor to force the forward pass so that he will have less time in which to work and thus make the longer passes less likely because the receiver will be unable to reach a point so far down the field.

Now as to the quality of play. The first and most important feature of the season of 1916 is the consideration of the unquestioned fact that the teams failed more generally than in any other season to run true to form. Even the admitted leaders seemed guilty of temporary lapses. In some cases these prevailed entirely throughout a game, and in others for a period or two.

There are some who contend that the forward pass is responsible for these extraordinary reversals, but the facts do not bear out this contention, and we must look deeper for the cause. Investigation of this kind proves pretty conclusively that these reversals have come in a great measure from a sudden upset of the spirit of a team. This upset may be through fumbling at critical moments, a serious mistake in judgment or knowledge of a rule, or some catastrophe of a kind that has a strong psychological effect on the team.

Pittsburgh's situation in the Navy game was brought about by fumbling and miffing; Minnesota's in the Illinois game through a lack of snap in the plays and the sudden depression caused by the interception of a forward pass which resulted in the appalling score of 14 to 0 against it in the very first period. The Yale-Brown score was due to too hard line plunging by Yale in the early periods, followed by a couple of brilliant runs by Pollard, who had seemingly been unable to get loose in the first two periods. Many of the teams were put into difficulties through a poor kick at a critical moment. In fact, the longer one considers the season's play the more the conviction is pressed home that neither teams nor individuals exhibited the consistency that has characterized other seasons.

EARL COOPER WINS FIFTY MILE RACE

Eddie Pullen Finishes on Ascott Speedway Just One Second Behind Rival.

WILBUR D'ALENE INJURED

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26.—Earl Cooper won the fifty-mile race at the Ascott speedway yesterday covering the distance in 44:41, an average of 67.13 miles an hour. Eddie Pullen finished one second behind Cooper.

Wilbur D'Alene, the only other entrant, lost control of his car while passing the grandstand in the second lap, and crashed through a fence overturning his car. He was slightly injured.

Filipinos Fight Leaf Tobacco Trust; Ask Federal Help

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Manila, P. I., Sept. 26.—Smaller cigar manufacturers of Manila and they are legion, principally Chinese, have appealed to the government to break what they call a corner on leaf tobacco, which has forced the prices of this article to a famine level. Two European firms, which have put close to \$2,000,000 into the purchase of leaf tobacco, are accused of being back of the corner. One of these firms is importing extensively to Holland, while the other is holding its stock locally for big prices.

The New Philippine National bank, in which the Philippine government is the largest stockholder, has come in for criticism at the hands of a section of the local press for financing the alleged corner, but it is known that one of the firms involved is not a client of the bank. Directors of the bank furthermore declare that if evidence can be secured that any loan made was to foster a corner, the loan will be cancelled forthwith.

Director of Internal Revenue Rafferty, who is the government official closest to the tobacco industry, declares that the unprecedented demand in the United States for leaf tobacco, and the increasing American demand for Philippine cigars were responsible for the record-breaking purchases and prices in the Philippine tobacco trade.

He pointed out that up to July 19, there had been an increase of Philippine leaf tobacco to the United States. This indicated the immense demand and was a reason for high prices and scarcity of tobacco leaf. Competing buyers from Manila are flocking into the tobacco-producing provinces and of fering the planters, double the price paid last year. Never before in the history of the tobacco business in the islands have crops been disposed of so early in the season.

The boom has spelled prosperity for the tobacco planter—a prosperity doubly welcome because of the depression which followed the outbreak of the European war and cut off the consumption of Europe, one of the biggest buyers of Philippine leaf tobacco.

But the cigarmaker has not shared in this prosperity. Raw materials of every kind have gone up in price and tobacco leaf has advanced enormously. The American demand keeps his plants busy, but at a loss, since the greater part of his export is a cheap grade of cigar. In the higher grade cigars, he makes money.

A number of cigar manufacturers have appealed to the collector of internal revenue, pointing out that high prices and cut-throat competition are forcing ruin on many Manila factories. The collector's statement suggests combination to regulate competition and intimates that if the present ruinous conditions are allowed to continue, the government may intervene.

Employees of Various Clubs Get Substantial Tips for Xmas Presents

Every employee of the Elks club in Omaha got a handsome check from the club for a Christmas gift. This is an annual custom of the club. The club does this quietly and does not make public the amount of the checks nor the aggregate amount thus given the employees.

The University club members have during the last several weeks been dropping dollars and \$5 pieces into a contribution box at the club rooms to make up the handsome tips for the employees there. There are between fifteen and twenty employees there, among whom the pot of something like \$300 was divided.

No special Christmas tips were given the employees at the Omaha club, which club gave all the employees

DARCY ACCEPTS GIBBONS' DARE

St. Paul Middleweight's Manager Receives Word Fight in New Orleans O. K.

A PURSE OF \$15,000 UP AFTER THE WAR IS OVER

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, Nov. 20.—The farmers of France have done well for the country and their efforts in the wheat, as well as on the battle fields, must be recognized," said Ch. Brillaud de Lajardiere, head of the National Agricultural society of France, to a correspondent of The Associated Press.

"Farm hands alone furnished more than a third of our fighting strength—more than the men of any other occupation, and their exploits have furnished pages of citations in the Journal Officiel. The peasants at home, particularly the women, have, in their way done quite as well. They have really been the 'staff of life' to France during these trying two years, since they have provided the bread, but until lately they got only praise while those at the front got decorations."

"Every peasant woman or farmer's wife or daughter who has replaced a man called to arms shall have a sort of decoration, too, in the form of a diploma that will tell what she has done for her country, just as a general's citation makes known an act of heroism on the battle field."

Knows the Situation. M. Laujardiere is qualified to speak for the rural population; he feels the pulse of French agriculture every morning when he opens the thousands of letters that come to his office from farms all over the country. He presides over the Syndicate Central des Agriculteurs de France. This is not quite the same thing as the National Grange in the United States, but in many ways it bears the same relation to its members. Its membership comprises more than a thousand local syndicates besides 17,000 individual members among the elite of the French agriculturists.

"The French farmer was formerly essentially an individualist," said M. Laujardiere, "but he has learned the value of association and nearly every farming community is organized. There are 6,178 agricultural syndicates in France with a membership before the war of 1,250,000, assembled in eighty-five different unions of syndicates."

"A single one of these syndicates in the department of Loir and Cher bought for its 18,000 members to the equivalent of \$1,200,000 annually before the war.

"Our syndicates are not merely the sales and buying agents of the individual farmer. They go farther and stand between the farmer and the man from whom he buys or to whom he sells in any misunderstanding, saving him from lawsuits and expenses; they act as his banker, in a way, through the organization of mutual agricultural loan societies which are separate from the syndicates.

Can Borrow Money. "Any land owner can borrow the money he needs to exploit his farm from one of our ninety-eight regional or 4,000 local agricultural loan banks, whose combined capital was 35,000,000 francs in 1913; the state has also placed at their disposition sums aggregating 86,000,000 francs. They discounted about 370,000,000 francs of farmers' paper in that year.

"We not only help the farmer, but we help train his children to be farmers, and do all we can to attach them to the soil. We teach them the scientific part of grain and stock raising, and of butter and cheese making, we show them how to keep farm accounts so that they may know whether they are making money out of any given crop; the farmers' daughters are taught farm housekeeping with special attention to the rational utilization of foodstuffs; when we get through with them they have no longer any excuse for haphazard or wasteful use of provisions.

"War prices have helped the farmer in one direction and hampered him in another. He gets the equivalent of \$1.97 a bushel for his wheat, or 47 cents more than before the war. He gets the equivalent of 86 cents a bushel for oats as against 74 cents before the war, and, this year, the oat crop was a record one. Wheat was deficient as compared even to last year, but the farmer probably realizes more in cash than for last year's crop. On the other hand he pays a great deal more for all that he buys, fertilizers, fuel, salt, sugar, and flour.

After the War Is Over. "The French farmer will after the war still be beset by difficulties that we must lighten. Traction farm machinery, now almost prohibitive in price to the individual farmer, must be provided to make up for the lack of farm labor.

"The desertion of the farm for the town had long ago developed a crisis that will be aggravated by the wastage of war and the upheaval of conditions afterward; it is another of the

FARMERS, SINEWS OF THE WAR OF FRANCE

Many in the Field Fighting, While Women Remain at Home.

AFTER THE WAR IS OVER

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, Nov. 20.—The farmers of France have done well for the country and their efforts in the wheat, as well as on the battle fields, must be recognized," said Ch. Brillaud de Lajardiere, head of the National Agricultural society of France, to a correspondent of The Associated Press.

"Farm hands alone furnished more than a third of our fighting strength—more than the men of any other occupation, and their exploits have furnished pages of citations in the Journal Officiel. The peasants at home, particularly the women, have, in their way done quite as well. They have really been the 'staff of life' to France during these trying two years, since they have provided the bread, but until lately they got only praise while those at the front got decorations."

"Every peasant woman or farmer's wife or daughter who has replaced a man called to arms shall have a sort of decoration, too, in the form of a diploma that will tell what she has done for her country, just as a general's citation makes known an act of heroism on the battle field."

Knows the Situation. M. Laujardiere is qualified to speak for the rural population; he feels the pulse of French agriculture every morning when he opens the thousands of letters that come to his office from farms all over the country. He presides over the Syndicate Central des Agriculteurs de France. This is not quite the same thing as the National Grange in the United States, but in many ways it bears the same relation to its members. Its membership comprises more than a thousand local syndicates besides 17,000 individual members among the elite of the French agriculturists.

"The French farmer was formerly essentially an individualist," said M. Laujardiere, "but he has learned the value of association and nearly every farming community is organized. There are 6,178 agricultural syndicates in France with a membership before the war of 1,250,000, assembled in eighty-five different unions of syndicates."

"A single one of these syndicates in the department of Loir and Cher bought for its 18,000 members to the equivalent of \$1,200,000 annually before the war.

"Our syndicates are not merely the sales and buying agents of the individual farmer. They go farther and stand between the farmer and the man from whom he buys or to whom he sells in any misunderstanding, saving him from lawsuits and expenses; they act as his banker, in a way, through the organization of mutual agricultural loan societies which are separate from the syndicates.

Can Borrow Money. "Any land owner can borrow the money he needs to exploit his farm from one of our ninety-eight regional or 4,000 local agricultural loan banks, whose combined capital was 35,000,000 francs in 1913; the state has also placed at their disposition sums aggregating 86,000,000 francs. They discounted about 370,000,000 francs of farmers' paper in that year.

"We not only help the farmer, but we help train his children to be farmers, and do all we can to attach them to the soil. We teach them the scientific part of grain and stock raising, and of butter and cheese making, we show them how to keep farm accounts so that they may know whether they are making money out of any given crop; the farmers' daughters are taught farm housekeeping with special attention to the rational utilization of foodstuffs; when we get through with them they have no longer any excuse for haphazard or wasteful use of provisions.

"War prices have helped the farmer in one direction and hampered him in another. He gets the equivalent of \$1.97 a bushel for his wheat, or 47 cents more than before the war. He gets the equivalent of 86 cents a bushel for oats as against 74 cents before the war, and, this year, the oat crop was a record one. Wheat was deficient as compared even to last year, but the farmer probably realizes more in cash than for last year's crop. On the other hand he pays a great deal more for all that he buys, fertilizers, fuel, salt, sugar, and flour.

After the War Is Over. "The French farmer will after the war still be beset by difficulties that we must lighten. Traction farm machinery, now almost prohibitive in price to the individual farmer, must be provided to make up for the lack of farm labor.

"The desertion of the farm for the town had long ago developed a crisis that will be aggravated by the wastage of war and the upheaval of conditions afterward; it is another of the

Cavalry Men Now Fight in Trench, and Mounts Stay Behind

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) French Front, Nov. 20.—Fourteen months have passed since French cavalry has appeared on the battlefields of the Franco-German front as a mounted force. The last occasion of their employment in their real work was September 25, 1915, when a single squadron of hussars crossed the German lines in Champagne and brought back some prisoners.

The French general staff, however, has not permitted the splendid horsed regiments, composed of cuirassiers, dragons, hussars and mounted rifles, to remain idle. They take their turn with the infantry regiments in the trenches, where they do exactly the same arduous duty as the foot soldiers for a period and then return far behind the front to exercise with their mounts.

Earlier in the war, when fighting was severe on the Yser, the French cavalry came into touch with the Germans on several occasions and generally with success. Trench warfare along the continuous line reaching from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, with no flanks to turn, has rendered their employment on horseback impossible.

Extracts from German newspapers describing the battle around Sallies, Sallies, November 5 and 6 this year, say large bodies of French cavalry and field artillery were massed immediately behind the front line in the expectation that the German positions

were about to be pierced and that they could dash through the breach. The Associated Press correspondent was present during the whole of the fighting on those days and the only mounted men seen anywhere near the field were military policemen directing the supply columns and the drivers of the horsed transport wagons.

Moros Learn Tile-Making From Imported Japanese (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Manila, Sept. 30.—The latest step in the advancement of the Moro is a plan to introduce among these Mohammedans, the art of this manufacture. A number of Javanese tile makers are to be imported into the Moro country, to settle near schools and settlements for at least six months. They will open tile making schools and it is expected that the Moros will soon be able to manufacture roofing tiles as cheaply as the work is done in Java.

The Moros, like other Philippine tribes, use straw and thatch as a roofing material. It is not costly, but it is highly inflammable and is an invitation to destructive fires. Tiles will eliminate the fire danger and not increase the cost of construction.

About Constipation. Certain articles of diet tend to check movements of the bowels. The most common of these are cheese, tea and boiled milk. On the other hand raw fruits, especially apples and bananas, also graham bread and whole wheat bread promote a movement of the bowels. When the bowels are badly constipated, however, the sure way is to take one or two Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.—Advertisement.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. Clarence Buffett is home from Coe university to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Buffett.

Most Modern and Sanitary Brewery in the West. Family Trade Supplied by WM. JETTER, Distributor, 2502 N St. Telephone Douglas 4231. South 863 or 866.

Union Pacific System

To Shippers:— For various reasons, including attempted compliance with ordinary commercial conditions, rulings by the several ratemaking public authorities, etc., many LOW MINIMUM CARLOAD weights are found in our tariffs. These, for the common good, ought to be IGNORED AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The car situation is serious, and your customers will be happier to receive MORE goods than they usually buy at one time than to have NONE when badly wanted.

Please make a special effort to SELL FULL CARLOADS, and then LOAD THE CARS TO CAPACITY. With this extreme car shortage upon us, we are carrying in many of our cars LESS THAN HALF A CARLOAD.

And now a word to buyers: You can help yourselves and all others by buying MAXIMUM CARLOADS instead of the MINIMUM.

You Can Help. Will You, Please? TRAFFIC AND OPERATING DEPARTMENTS UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Nebraska May Go Dry—Take Home a Case of JARVIS 1877 BRANDY Any Dealer in the State Will Sell You RIGHT